"For it was Belts, Belts, Belts, an that's one for you!"

(With apologies to R. K.)

Pulley Belts of Leather, of Ribbon, of Belting. Pulley Rings, Pulley Buckles, Pulley "Setts," Dog-collar Belts, Girdle Belts, Elastic Belts and just Belts, at

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Cabin" did to slavery. It well deserves the

new edition given it by Fords, Howard &

A Manifest Destiny.

This is a pretty good love story, with a

plot none the less romantic for being im-

probable. A very beautiful and ambitious

American girl becomes engaged to a clever

young Englishman who is nearest of kin

and legal heir to a cousin who is an earl.

After the death of her mother the girl goes

his uncle, the earl, who is quite an old

bachelor, falls in love with the girl, per-

suades her that the young man is worth-

less and false, and finally induces her to

happy. Finally, and very opportunely, he

the estates and title, comes home, proves

well written, and, nothwithstanding its

Current Periodicals.

It will perhaps add to the interest of

readers of the Smart Set to know that H.

C. Chatfield-Taylor, author of the remark-

Mr. W. R. Moody, who has in his pos-

session all of his father's papers and is

preparing a very complete life of the great

preacher, will write for the Saturday Even-

ing Post a series of anecdotal papers on his

with hitherto unpublished photographs. The

Harper's Magazine for April contains an

article from the pen of Professor Hyslop,

of Columbia University, called "On the Re-

sults of Psychical Research," in which will

be explained from a scientific point of view

many of the remarkable phenomena which

have recently provoked the interest of per-

sons who had hitherto regarded Spiritual-

A timely article in the April number

Everybody's Magazine treats of the enor-

mous steel works of the Carnegie Company

manner this company will make this year

profits exceeding \$40,000,000. Another article

describes the process of "making over" big

ears and unshapely noses, and of making

dimples in cheeks where none grew before.

The people who want to know about the

latest place for "getting rich quick," should

read Prof. Angelo Heilprin's article in the

April number of Appleton's Popular Sci-

ence Monthly. It gives an account of the

Cape Nome district in Alaska, which, ac-

cording to Professor Heilprin, who is a

scientist of high standing, is an extremely

promising, if not the most promising of all

the Alaskan gold fields. A number of illus-

trations add much to the interest of the

text, and give one an idea of the physical

Cram's Magazine merits good patronage.

While it is called a journal of history and

geography, its scope is much broader.

Topics of the day are becoming a feature.

The current number has articles on "Amer-

Cause of the People Against Trusts," "The

Anglo-Boer War." "The Philippines Insur-

variety of tales and sketches. "The Young

Folks' Story of the World" is not the least

interesting feature of the contents. Teach-

The Wide World Magazine continues to

prove that "truth is stranger than fiction"

by printing stories of travel and adventure

fully as remarkable as any credited to the

mythical Baron Munchausen. Many of

the stories and sketches are illustrated

with photos-one of the best evidences that

they are true. Four articles in the April

number are located in the United States.

of the Pacific and Indian oceans, five in

globe. The tenth chapter of Charles Neu-

feld's "In the Khalifa's Clutches; or my

Twelve Years' Captivity in Chains in Om-

durman" is given. It is one of the most

interesting up-to-date historical narratives

Among the timely features in the Eclectic

Magazine for April may be mentioned a

review of the military operations in South

Africa, from the Quarterly Review; a dis-

cussion of the Transvaal question from a

German point of view, by M. von Brandt;

Sir Walter Besant's sharp reply to Robert

Buchanan's attack on Mr. Kipling, entitled

"Is it the Voice of the Hooligan?" a re-

view of the recently published Stevenson

letters, by the sympathetic essayist, Au-

gustine Birrell; a translation of four poems

critic now lecturing in the United States;

a consideration of Socialism in the United

States by Ambrose Pare Winston; a budget

of Natal memoirs by Lady Broome, and a

paper by the bishop of London on the Lon-

Publishers' Notes.

Bois, which is being published by H.

ter of the North American Indian.

"A Soul in Bronze," by Miss Goddard Du

Stone & Co., is a novel in which the author

strives to emphasize the nobility of charac-

R. H. Russell announces that he has pur-

chased from M. Edmond Rostand the

American copyright of his new play,

"L'Aiglon," and will publish the English

translation in America simultaneously with

the publication of the book in England and

Mr. Horace E. Scudder, some time edi-

tor of the Atlantic Monthly, has been se-

lected by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to write

wili appear in either one or two volumes

early in 1901, will be included in the "Amer-

ican Men of Letters" series, which is under

the general editorship of Charles Dudley

The initial volumes of a series of "brief

called the "Westminster Biographies," will

shortly be issued in this country and in

England, the first to appear being a "De-

by Mr. Arthur Waugh. The series, as may

be guessed from its subtitle, has been mod-

eled on the plan of the "Beacon Biogra-

The Bowen-Merrill Company announces

that the sale of "When Knighthood Was

in Flower" had reached a total of 233,400

copies on March 1. The largest monthly

sale was in December, 1899, sixteen months

after the first issue, when 43,126 were sold.

In April the Bowen-Merrill Company will

publish "The Redemption of David Car-

son," a novel, by Charles Frederick Goss:

"Smiles Yoked with Sighs," a book of

pathos and humor in rhyme, by Robert J.

Burdette, with illustrations by Will Vaw-

ter, and "Sweepers of the Sea," a tale of

adventure, by Charles H. Wetmore.

phies." Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.

are to be the American publishers.

foe," by Mr. Wilfred Whitten; a "Wesley,

by Mr. Frank Banfield, and a "Browning,

don of the Elizabethan reign.

by M. Henri Regnier, the eminent poet and

that has been written in many a day.

ers and others will find the magazine a

rection," "A Billion-dollar Nation" and

Britain," "Certain Resources

"African Commerce,"

Rico," "The New Yukon Gold

"Japan's Recent Treaties and

"The Government

ican Expansion."

storehouse of knowledge.

characteristics of the Cape Nome region.

what

near Pittsburg, Pa., and explains

bright and interesting fashion in

ism as a deception or delusion.

father's life and work, profusely illustrated

first of the series will appear April 7.

York: Harper & Brothers.

finds place in its pages.

best story in a competition.

is cold, stern and mean, and she is

Hulbert, New York.

INVALID'S RUBBER GOODS. Air Beds, Pillow and Chair Cushions, Hospital Rings, Urinals, Bed Pans, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Stomach Tubes Shower Baths. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

222 and 224 South Meridian St.

-SUGRICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS-

life which most people prefer to leave in the background. Published by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

The Seekers.

Stanley Waterloo, author of"The Wolf's Long Howl" and other stories, possesses a talent for discovering original themes and for handling them well in fictional form. His success in both lines may be partly due to previous newspaper training. His latest story, "The Seekers," pretents some strong pictures of certain very modern social phases. It is a keen satire en some of the fads and crazes of the times, patent medicines, Christian science and occultism being special objects of the puthor's merciless exposure. The story cen- rather thin plot, is quite interesting. New ters about an invalid girl who tries one thing after another in the vain search for health and finally falls into the hands of a charlatan named Zadski, who spirits her off to the "home" in Indiana, which has been endowed by credulous disciples of his Oriental philosophy. The jargon talked by Ladski and his so-called "teachings" are a fine take-off on the impostors of his kind. Narcissa, the invalid, falls a victim to quackery, but her healthy and fascinating sister Kate learns to despise and denounce the whole business. The story carries a pretty romance of which Kate is the hepretty romance of which Kate is the health able tale, "The Idle-Born," received the scine, and ends with her nappy marriage. \$1,000 prize offered by the publishers for the Zadski narrowly escapes lynching by a band of white caps. The story has a very American atmosphere and is full of human interest. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone

Captain Dieppe.

The Doubleday & McClure Company have commenced the publication of a series of "Short Novels," by which is meant stories too long to come under the head of short stories and scarcely long enough to be classed as regular novels. Critics and publishers have almost succeeded in establishing the rule that there is no middle ground in fiction between the short story and the long novel. The rule ought not to prevail, for there is plenty of room for good stories between these limits. The first in the proosed series of Short Novels is "Captain Dieppe," by Anthony Hope, author of "The Prisoner of Zenda." The captain, who is the central personage of the story, is a French soldier of fortune, who has just retired into discreet obscurity after the failure of one of his great strokes. The story has what appears to be an inconsequential beginning. Being caught in a rain the captain takes refuge under a castle gate and smokes a cigar, speculating on the reason for keeping one-half of the castle lighted and the other dark. The owner of the castle invites him inside, and while his guest the captain learns facts that lead to a series of surprising adventures in which the nobleman's beautiful wife is an actor. The story is characteristically ingenious and interesting.

Glimpses Aeross the Sea.

There is a newspaper flavor about "Glimpses Across the Sea"-not in the topics of the articles of which the book is composed, but in the manner of their treatment. Sam T. Clover, managing editor of the Chicago Evening Post, a clever writer, visited Europe not long ago and has retorded his observations and impressions in a series of sketches that cannot fail to interest the traveler as well as the stay-athome. Mr. Clover's newspaper training has enabled him to avoid the banalities so often found in descriptive letters. In fact, the main charm of his work is the absence of anything approaching the hackneyed or monplace. He is a keen observer, and his comparison of Europeans and their ways with Americans and their customs shows he used his eyes to good advantage, even if he was "doing" England and France in a few weeks. People who intend to visit the Paris exposition will find in Mr. Clover's book information that may save them many dollars. Windiknowe Publishing Company: Evanston, Ill.

The Gentleman Pensioner.

This is a much more exciting story than its quiet title would indicate. It is laid in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the hero, two in South America, three in the islands Fairfox Flamsteed, is one of the Queen's body guard known as "Gentlemen Pensioners." In this capacity he meets the stirring adventures that are woven into this tale related by him in the first person. Intrusted by the Queen with the duty of delivering an important letter to one of her supporters who is raising an army in the south and west of England for defense against the partisans of Mary Stuart, he has a series of thrilling adventures with spies, enemies and traitors. In one of these the girl he loves is imprisoned in the same dungeon with him in the hope that she will obtain the coveted letter from him. She does not, and they both escape. Eventvally he succeeds in delivering the letter. which has important consequences. A pretty love story runs through the narrative of exciting adventures to a happy ending. Altogether it is a very readable story. It is issued in Appleton's Town and Country Library series.

The Tale of Madame La Tour.

This story by Mrs. A. G. Paddock was first published nearly twenty years ago and recent events have seemed to justify a new edition of it. It is a story based on Mormonism. The author lived many years in Utah when it was a Territory and had smple opportunity of knowing the people and the history, principles and practical operation of Mormonism. Her husband, Hon. A. S. Paddock, once a senator from Nebraska, also had a fund of personal infermation on the same lines. In tracing the development of Mormonism in Utah from the beginning the story traverses historic ground and many of the scenes and incidents it depicts possess dramatic interest. Louise La Tour, the heroine, is not a creation of fancy and many of the incidents are founded on fact. The story bears somewhat the same relation to Mormonism and polygamy that "Uncle Tom's

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGNERS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Their Nationality and Proportion of Males to Females-The Free Employment Labor Bureau.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25 .- The annual

report of John McMackin, state superintendent of labor statistics, says: "The building outlook in New York city is very good, plans having been filed last December for 2,038 buildings, to cost \$28,753,000. Immigration returns for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1899, show an increase of 17,914 arrivals at New York over the preceding quarter, and 23,012 more than in the last three months of 1898. In the latter quarter the arrivals numbered 51,880, in the same three months of 1899 74,892, and for the

quarter ended in September, 1899, 56,878. "Comparing the returns for the closing quarter of 1899 with those of the corre sponding period of 1898 it is seen that the largest proportionate gain of those races, recording at least 2,000 arrivals, to England to meet and marry her be-trothed, but he is temporarily absent, and was made by the Slovaks, whose increase was 3,418, or 121.7 per cent. The Polish race was second with an increase of 94.2 per cent., or 3,105 in number; the Croatbreak the engagement and marry him. He ians and Slavonians being third, showing a gain of 1,845, or 85.4 per cent. The increases dies, cutting her off with an annulty for among other races were: Hebrew, 3,903, 63.2 life. The young man, who is now heir to per cent.; Scandinavian, 1,286, 40.8 per cent.; northern Italian, 1,046, 33.8 per cent.; that he has been misrepresented and maligned, the old love is renewed, the two are southern Italian, 3,038, 20.1 per cent.; Magmarried and all ends happily. The story is yar, 2,017, 20.1 per cent.; German, 588, 10 per cent.; Irish, 60, 1-6 per cent. In point of numbers the southern Italians still retain the lead in immigration, the arrivals of that race being nearly one-fourth of the to-A short story by Alfred F. Potts ap- tal. There were 18,149, or 24.2 per cent., of pears in the March number of the Indian- that class who landed during the quarter apolis Kindergarten Monthly. A sensible which ended last December. Next in nuarticle on the reading of newspapers also merical order come the Hebrews with 10,076, or 13.5 per cent.; then follow the Poles, with 6,401, or 8.5 per cent.; Slovaks, 6,226, or

> 3,745, or 5 per cent. "The proportion of male and female immigrants who arrived at New York in the last three months of 1899 did not deviate much from that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In the first mentioned period the male arrivals numbered 45,843, or 61.2 per cent., while in the same three months of 1898, 29,045, or 5 per cent. came. There were 29,049 females, or 38.4 per cent., reported for the three months ende on Dec. 31, 1899, and during the like period of 1898, 22,835, or 44 per cent. Of the prin cipal races noted in the arrivals during the closing three months of 1899 the greatest disparity in the proportion of sexes was among the northern Italians, 72.7 per cent. of them being males and 27.3 per cent. females. The Hebrew race showed the smallest proportionate dissimilarity-56 per cent males and 44 per cent. females. In the Irish and Scandinavian immigration the fe males continue to predominate, the proporbeing: Irish, females, 62.8 per cent.

8.3 per cent.: Germans, 6.118, or 8.2 per cent.

Scandinavians, 4,436, or 5.3 per cent.; north-

ern Italians, 4,140, or 5.5 per cent.; Irish

Scandinavians, females, 55.6 per cent. "The number of emigrants arriving at the New York port during the quarter was tined to the States composing the North Atlantic division, of which group the State of New York received the largest number. Of the total number of arrivals, 32,049 de- labors. Dr. Cuyler, after giving a brief clared their intention to locate in New York State, 14,356 in Pennsylvania, 4,596 in New Jersey, 4,479 in Massachusetts, and north central division for their destination 4.008 went to Illinois, 2,355 to Ohio and 1,869 to Michigan. To the south Atlantic division only 1,003 were bound, while the number destined to the south central division was but 629; 2,386 went to the Western

Superintendent McMackin says, that the past year has been the most successful year the free employment bureau in New York city has had since its establishment. girls as general houseworkers is far in excess of the supply. The reason for this found mainly in the fact that many em ployers are doing away with the subdivi find employment for many males on th quasi-public works in the city. The reason ing firm acting under instructions from the leaders of the dominant party in the city The newspaper press and the court proceedings demonstrate just how one of these contracting companies almost wiped out of existence one of the best paying enterprises on this special contract a man had to see his district leader, and, in proportion to his usefulness to the said leader, he was billeted on the payroll of this particular company of contractors, the corporation paying the bill regularly." On Dec. 31, 1899, the labor union member-

ship in the State was 224,283, an increase of 49,350 for the year. In New York the membership was 152,860, against 125,136 the preceding year.

BIG STRIKE POSSIBLE

gineers May Go Out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.-A strike of 30,000 members of the International Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in the New York disaction of the New York and New Jersey Machinery Manufacturers' Association in organizing to resist the demand for a ninehour day, which was to have been made on April 1. This was announced at the meeting of the Central Federated Union to day by George H. Warner, business agent for the district. M. J. Ford, district master machinist, announced that he expected James O'Connell, grand master machinist, to arrive here this week to look the ground over and take charge. The New York disson, and New York State as far as Newburg. Mr. Ford said that there are 30,000 machinists in the district, of which 15,000 belong to the union.

"We can take out every man in the dis trict, union and nonunion alike," said Mr. Warner. "We are in this fight to win out and will not stop until we get the nineworthy of the name is idle, and in Cleveland there are about 1,500 men out, and 1,000 have won their strike."

Gift to Employes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25 .- The York cotton mills, of Yorkville, this State have announced that they would, on next what will probably be the standard "Life ployes recently were increased 33 per cent. of James Russell Lowell." The work, which These were not included in the present in crease. President Ashe says: "We cannot but foresee that there must be an end of the present boom some day, and when we get back to the comparatively flat depres sion of a few years ago, if we ever do. just as we voluntarily increase wages now, we will be compelled to reduce them then.'

Wages Advanced Twenty Per Cent. PHILADELPHIA, March 25 .- In accordance with their notice, posted shortly after Jan. 1, 1900, promising an advance to their employes to take effect April 1, the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company to-day notified all of its miners of a general average advance of 20 per cent. The miners | New York. are now placed upon a basis of 60 cents per gross ton and all day labor increased accordingly. This advance will make the wages the highest paid during the last thirty years and in some instances the highest that have ever existed by nearly 7 per cent.

Lime Manufacturers Combine. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 25 .- The sading lime manufacturers of the South just completed the details of the

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS ganized under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$3,000,000. It will control every lime kiln south of Virginia and east of Texas, except five. The annual output of the new company will be 1,200,000 barrels, which can be further increased. R. W. Sperry, of Sperry, Jones & Co., of Baltimore, who is looking after the financial end of the company, states that the organization will be completed and in operation by May 1. He is authority for the statement that the price of lime will not be raised.

QUEER CASE IN JERSEY.

Woman Lets Her Husband Go to Another for \$1.25 a Week.

NEWARK, N. J., March 25 .- Men come cheap in Harrisonville. One has just been leased for life at \$1.25 a week. His wife made the bargain with another woman and the agreement was duly witnessed and signed in a court of law. John L. Keen is the man in the case. He is fifty-eight years old and has long been a reputable, hardworking citizen. There he lived happily with the woman whom everybody, himself included, thought to be his legal wife, until yesterday, when the fantastic mood of another woman brought the whole strange story to light. She declared that Keen had deserted her long ago. When they met in

court the first wife kissed him. Keen and his wife had parted twenty years ago and had never seen-each other since. She did not say where she had spent the long interval, nor how she came to learn that Keen had married again, and he, on his part, did not deny the charge of nonsupport, pleading that he did not know she was alive. The justice was in a quandary. The first Mrs. Keen lifted him out of the difficulty. She was in bad health, she said, and could not live long, but she had no means. If Keen was willing to pay her \$1.25 a week while she lived she would relinquish all claim to him. The justice looked inquiringly at the husband, and he. with a poor attempt to conceal his eagerness, consented, and a moment afterward put his signature to the bond. Then he was told that he was free and he started off with his bride, as she seemed, for his home and happiness. As they reached the door the first woman was there, too. She stopped them'a moment, lifted her face to a day, and the exportation of manufacthe man's and kissed him again, once more watched him and her successor as they

WORK OF COLPORTEURS

HRISTIAN LITERATURE PLACED IN THOUSANDS OF HOMES.

Much Accomplished by the American Tract Society Last Year-Report of the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 25.-The Washngton annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held this afternoon in the Church of the Covenant, Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., pastor, presiding. Rev. Judson Swift, field secretary at New York, presented a report of the society's work. 74.892. Of this number four-fifths were des- | Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of New York, delivered an eloquent address setting forth the objects for which the society account of the great work the society has accomplished in the past, graphically de-2.361 in Connecticut. Of those favoring the scribed the work to be done in the newlyacquired islands, stating that it falls to the Tract Society to furnish the Christian literature in the Spanish language. The work among the immigrants was also mentioned, as well as the important work in Utah among the Mormons.

The secretary's report stated that the society was organized "to diffuse a knowl-On this subject he says: "The demand for | edge of Christ as the Redeemer of sinners." It has issued at home and in the foreign field 13,000 distinct publications, all evangelical but undenominational. The society sion of labor. The bureau was not able to makes a special effort to carry the Gospel message to the churchless millions. Since for this is to be found in the fact that most its organization of colportage, 15,000,000 of such work was conducted by a contract- families have been visited and upward of 9,500,000 families have been prayed with or spoken to on the subject of religion, and over 16,000,000 volumes of Christian reading have been left in their homes. The society in New York city. In order to obtain work has published the gospel truth in 153 languages and dialects and is an ally of all Christian churches. It oftentimes precedes the home missionary, preparing the way for Sunday schools and churches. During the past year the society has circulated a total number of 2,724,000 periodicals, including "Light and Life," and has printed in the Spanish language Christian literature to the amount of 3,117,400 pages. It has circulated also during the past year 6,500 copies of the Spanish hymn book, the demand for Spanish literature being always in advance of the means to supply. Fifteen hundred copies of the Spanish Bible textbook and 2,000 copies of the large Bible dictrated scripture wall roll and the new evangelical catechism have been issued, while the manuscript for the much-needed Bible concordance is in the hands of the society waiting for the necessary funds to publish it. During the past two years over 8,000,000 pages have been circulated to the army and navy. The distribution of Christian literature in the Mormon homes through trict may be precipitated this week by the the colporteur wagon and missionaries is of great importance and unusual interest. An earnest appeal is made for additional

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

Twenty-Five Landed at New York-Also Thirty Stranded Colonists.

NEW YORK, March 25 .- Among the pastrict includes New Jersey as far as Pater- Olinda, from Cuban ports, were thirty stranded colonists from La Gloria and twenty-five shipwrecked seamen. Twenty of the latter are from the Norwegian steamer Framnes, which was swept ashore by currents on Hogsty reef, in the Bahamas, on the night of March 2, and became hour day. In Chicago every machinist a total loss, as already reported. The crew landed on the reef with provisions, and the chief officer and four seamen put off in a boat to go to Inagua for assistance. They were picked up by the steamer Admiral Philadelphia Record. Schley and landed at Fortune island. A small schooner was chartered and sent for the crew, who were brought to Fortune island. The shipwrecked men were forwarded to this port by the Norwegian consul. Captain Thorbjornsen stayed at Fortune island to look after the owners' interests. The other five shipwrecked seamen embarked at Nuevitas. They were from the American schooner Gattie Godfrey, which was lost on Romano reef while on the voyage from Baracoa for Havana.

The schooner was a total loss. A New Cunarder.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.-The trials of the new Cunard steamship Ivernia, built for the -Liverpool-Boston service, which were made yesterday, proved in every way satisfactory. The Ivernia will sail for New York on April 14.

Arrivals at Cuxhaven.

CUXHAVEN, March 25.-Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from New York; Pretoria, from

Tramp May Be Lynched.

JACKSON, Miss., March 25 .- A special from Brookhaven says: "John Perkins, a freight brakeman, was shot and killed near that place this afternoon by Moses Angeline, a tramp who was stealing a ride. Angeline is under arrest. Feeling runs high, and it is feared that a mob will be organized to lynch the prisoner. Sheriff Appelwhite has requested Governor Longino to order out the local militia, and the Governor has instructed the captain of the dated Lime Company, a corporation or- company to call out his men if necessary. | tariffs there is a wholesale movement in

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE

STATISTICS SHOWING ITS RAPID AND REMARKABLE GROWTH.

For the Eight Months Ending Feb-Exports of Manufactured Articles Alone Were \$268,537,972.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The details

of our foreign commerce for the eight months ending with February are as remarkable and as gratifying as those relating to the grand total for that month which, as announced some days ago, surpassed the record of any preceding February. The details of the export and import figures for the eight months ending with February show surprising developments in our commerce, and especially that which relates to manufactures. An in creased importation of raw materials for the use of our manufacturers and an increased exportation of manufactured articles are the striking features of the February statement of imports and exports The importation of "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry" amounted in the eight months ending with February. 1900, to \$195,337,754, against \$134,781,199 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, an increase of \$60,000,000, while exportation of manufactures in the same time were \$268,537,972, against \$206,822,337 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of \$61,000,000. Thus the importation of manufacturers' materials increased during the eight months in question \$60,000, 000, and the exportation of manufactured goods increased \$61,000,000 in the same time. In the twenty-eight days of February the importation of manufacturers' materials amounted to \$25,936,601, or nearly \$1,000,000 tured goods amounted to \$34,226,128, or, in ound terms, \$1,250,000 for every day in month. In the eight months ending with February the exportation of manufactures averaged \$1,000,000 per day (including Sundays and holidays), while in the corresponding months of the preceding year the average daily exportation of manufactures was only \$851,700. In the corresponding months of 1896-97 it was but \$700,000, and in the same months of 1895-96 but \$593,000.

Thus the exportations of manufactures during the eight months ending with February, 1900, are double those of the corresponding months ending with February 1896, while the importations of manufac turers' materials in the eight months ending with February, 1900, are 25 per cent in excess of those of the corresponding eight months ending with February, 1896 and nearly double those of the months ending with February, 1897. Manufacturers' materials which in the eigh months ending with February, 1896 formed 28 per cent. of the total imports, formed 35 per cent, in the eight months ending with February, 1900, while manufactures which in the eight months ending with February, 1896, formed 24 per cent, of the total exports, formed 29.7 per cent. in the eight months ending with February, 1900. The following table shows the importations of manufacturers' materials and the exportations of manufactured goods in the eight months ending with February for each year from 1890 to 1900, and the per cent, which they formed of the total i ports and exports, respectively. The figures designated "manufacturers' materials" in clude only those articles classed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics as "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry: Imports of

Exports of manufacturers manufactured articles. materials. Value Value. .\$119,214,182 23.6 \$99,732,157 109,575,900 .129,836,846129,329,964 108,058,703 1893......153,412,928 99, 390, 164 1894..... 87,092,650 123,288,257 116 828 996119,517,321 144,067,836 .154,801,659 174 131 827 .108, 425, 165 .133,854,215 180,606,072 1899......134,781,199 206,822,334195,337,754 35.2 268,537,972

HOW TO HOLD YOUR SEAT.

Congressmen Who Keep in Touch with Electors Find that It Pays.

Washington Post. Eternal vigilance may be the price of lib erty, but eternal keeping in touch with your constituents is one of the best ways to hold on to your seat in Congress. These may not be the exact words of a member of Congress, but they represent the idea that is uppermost in every man's mind. Each congressman has a list of the voters in his district, known as a "mailing list," and some of these lists are very com plex. Congressman Gordon, for instance who has many populous Ohio cities in his bailiwick, has collected 40,000 names, while Congressman Avery, of Virginia, has 25,000 names. A list of 5,000 names and postoffice addresses would be considered very small. To these constituents are sent copies of speeches, packages of garden seeds, public documents, etc., and there is no doubt that these delicate attentions are productive of much good. The story of one congressman who declined to keep a mailing list and was snowed under when he sought renomination is always held up as an awful warning. On the other hand, it is said that ex-Representative Dockery, of Mis souri, who is to be nominated for Governor of his State, owes his hold upon the people to the fact that he constantly sent his speeches and other documents all over Missouri. Champ Clark is another Missourian who believes in the efficacy of the "mailing list." He recalled yesterday a letter which he had just received from an Irishman, a day laborer, to whom he had sent a package of seeds. "I have been a voter for twenty-five years," said the writer of the letter, "and this is the first time I have ever been remembered by a congressman. It is said of Governor Stephens, of Mis souri, that he secured his nomination through sending some little remembrance through the mail to voters all over th State. When his rival found that the Stephens boom was becoming formidable he sent messengers out to learn what was going on, and this was the conversation which all the scouts reported:

"Are you for Stephens?" "Yes. "Why?"

"Yes, and that's enough."

"He sent me a copy of his speech." "Is that all?" "He sent me some silver nuggets." "Is that all?" "He sent me a campaign button. "Is that all?"

New Yorkers Done Up.

The average New Yorker considers him self a little too worldly wise to be taken in by the ordinary gold brick or other swindling schemes, and particularly do they flout the simple devices that originated in Philadelphia. A couple of members of the Blue Pencil Club, of New York, which is composed of Gotham's wisest, flyest and most-traveled citizens, came to this city last week on a business mission. After attending the theater they determined to call upon a friend at the Pen and Pencil Club, on Walnut street, below Eleventh. They did not know the exact location of the club and started out to find it. After passing up and down Walnut street, both sides, from Tenth to Broad, the couple finally addressed a cab driver standing at the corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. and asked the way to the club. "I'll drive you both there for 50 cents," the driver said. "Here's your money," they replied. "Now hurry up." When the New Yorkers had climbed in the cabman slammed th door shut, mounted his seat, turned the horse about and crossed the street, traversing a distance of about fifteen feet. "Here you are, gentlemen," said he, point ing the dazed New Yorkers to the brilliantly lighted club entrance. They paid cheerfully and told the story on themselves.

Trusts and Free Trade.

New York Mail and Express. The pet theory of free traders that trusts consul at Reichenberg, Austria. In a report to the State Department he says that although Austria maintains no protective

that country toward the formation of trusts, and that these combinations have acquired positions of control in various branches of manufacturing industry, including the making of sugar, paper, hats, shoes, knit goods and gas plants. In spite of this striking condition in a free trade country, however, we shall no doubt continue to hear from the calamity howlers that "protection is the mother of trusts." For experience has shown that the average parrot of this particular species cannot change its cry any more than a leopard can charge his spots.

OMAHA MAN HONORED.

Laetare Medal Bestowed on J. Creighton by Notre Dame University.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., March 25 .- John A. Creighton, of Omaha, Neb., to-day received the Lactare medal from the University of Notre Dame. Each year, on Lactare Sunday, the university presents to some distinguished Catholic layman or laywoman this mark of recognition for their services in the cause of religion or education. John A. Creighton is not a man of national prominence, but the work he has done in the furtherance of charity and Catholic education has been sufficient to merit the title and distinction of Roman count, an honor conferred upon him some years ago by the sovereign pontiff, Pope XIII. To the generosity of the Creighton brothers-John A. and the late Edward Creighton-Omaha owes the magnificent St. Joseph's Hospital, the Convent of the Poor Clares and the Creighton University, with its schools of art and medicine. These men were ploneers in the West and were identified with the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad and other large enterprises. In presenting the Lactare medal the University of Notre Dame has conferred the honor on distinguished Catholics in recognition of high personal worth, but especi ally because of notable services to religion in different lines of public duty. Historians, jurists, journalists, architects, engineers, artists, writers and physicians have been recognized and honored by this distinction. In this instance the university pays its tribute of homage to a munificent benefactor of charity and Christian education, and worthy of this honor.

John A. Creighton was deemed a man most The Laetare medal as a mark of recognition for Catholics in the United States presented by the Pope to distinguished Catholic sovereigns. This custom of rewarding laymen by the University of Notre Dame began in 1883, and the medal has been presented to some of the most distinguished Catholics in this country. Of the men and women who have received it. sixteen in number, ten have since died. The names of those who have been chosen year by year as recipients of the Laetare nedal follow: John Gilmary Shea, Patrick Keeley, Eliza Allen Starr, Gen. John Newton, P. V. Hickey, Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, Dr. William J. Onahan, Daniel Dougherty, Patrick Donahue, Augustin Daly, Gen. William Stark Rosecrans, Mrs. Sadlier, Dr. Addis Emmet, Timothy E. Howard and Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, Marquis de Merinville.

COLONIZING THE SOUTH

RAILWAYS ASSISTING IN AN IMPOR-TANT UNDERTAKING.

Aiding in the Work of Building Up Industries Along Their Lines -Boom in Business.

CHICAGO, March 25.-The Times-Herald to-morrow will say: "The colonization season has been vigorously opened by the railroads which extend into southern territory, and the work of building up the South commercially is to be carried on this year on a scale hitherto unknown. Industrial agents declare that the year promises to be a record breaker for immigration to southern States and for the location of factories and industries. Activity in the phosphate mines, renewed interest in the cotton industry, the discovery of the value of cassava as a money-making plant, the knowledge that the railroads have countless sections of unoccupied and fertile farming lands, together with the renewed prosperity of the entire country has made new possibilities for the South that were little dreamed of several years ago.

"The work of the Illinois Central road

is a fair example of the boom that is now on. Up to the present time the road has exceeded last year's record of new factories located along the line by 80 per cent. This remarkable showing has been made despite the fact that the months of April, May and June have always proved to be the best months for prosecuting this work. In Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee there have been established a large number of new cotton, paper and sawmills and creameries. Some of the roads whose agents declare that this class of business is exceeding all expectations are the Plant system, the Louisville & Nashville, the Mobile & Ohio and the Southern Railway. The Louisville & Nashville is doing an unusual amount of work in developing phosphate lands in Tennessee and n colonizing farming lands and disposing of timber lands in Alabama and Florida. Its cassava plantations are becoming numerous in Florida, and especial attention is being paid to inducing people to engage in this new industry. The fact that from this plant can be made starch and glucose of for stock it has no equal, is engaging the attention of Northern farmers. In Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia the Southern Railway is locating large colonies and thousands are taking advantage of the homestead seekers' excursions, which are run every first and third Tuesday in the month. Over two hundred families have been located this spring between Danville and Richmond. At High Point, N. C., there have been established twenty furniture factories; at Rome, Ga., a new baswoolen factories. At Huntsville, Ala., another large colony has been located and

view of engaging in that industry. "The Plant system is developing its phosphate fields and locating factories and colonies all along its route. At the present time it has all of this class of business it can attend to, and it is expected that the rush will continue throughout the summer Several of the roads are watching with eager eyes developments in the Cuban and Porto Rican situations, with a view to being first in the field for colonization purposes. One or two roads have already made plans for large business to Cuba, and when matters become settled there they expect to get all the business thy can

Backed by Big Corporations.

PITTSBURG, March 25.-The Post tomorrow will say: "Immense corporations are backing the promoters of the Uniontown, Waynesburg & West Virginia Railroad Company. They see in it a short route to Chicago and the West, which to them means cheaper freight rates. The Federal and National steel companies and the National Tube Works Company have promised to give the new carrier enough business to keep it busy. The distance by the new road from Uniontown to Wheeling is seventy-one miles, while on the Pernsylvania it is 113 miles and on the Baltimore & Ohio 142 miles. Chicago is brough: thirty-eight miles nearer to the coke regions of onnellsville, and the distance between the Fayette fields and Cincinnati is reduced seventy-one miles. The new road will make connections with the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Wheeling, Cleveland & Lorain railways. Chicago will be reached over the Nickel-plate. The contract for the new road will be let within a month. and work will begin in June. Just one track will be built. Until now the project has been kept from publication in order to facilitate negotiations for right of way. ction of officers took place yesterday resulted in August Jutte being named as president, Charles M. Buchanan treas-

"He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything, gives perfect health and strength.

Never Disappoints

urer and J. H. Davis secretary. The directors are August Jutte, Jonathan Burnett, Charles Cramer, C. M. Buchanan and F. Protzman. The capital stock is \$5,000,000, and it will require \$6,500,000 to build and equip the line."

AMONG THE HIMALAYAS

JUDGE BALDWIN TAKES THE ZIG-ZAG RIDE UP TO DARJEELING.

Mountain-Sides Densely Populated and Covered with Tea Plantations -Methods of Growing Tea.

DARJEELING, Jan. 31.-Darjeeling is the

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

summer house of Calcutta. It is 7,500 feet above the latter place and under the shadow of those enormous peaks, Everest and Kinchinjunga, the highest mountains in in order that Calcutta mountain air its clothes and other it, the government structed one of the most interesting railways in the whole world. Leaving Calmiles to the north, at about 8 o'clock. Last night the moon was at its full and the levely river was a mass of liquid silver. I do not wonder at the Hindoo superstition that a bath in its sacred waters washes away a lifetime of sin. The banks of this great river where we crossed it are masses of white sand-so variable that the railroad has never built a station, but drops its freight and passengers upon the river bank whenever the sand bars will permit a passage across. The ferry often has to go twelve miles to effect a landing. From the north bank of the Ganges a monotonous ride of two hundred miles brings us to the foot of the Himalayas. Here we change cars and take the mountain road with its two-foot gauge and toy cars. The engines are specially built so as to twist around gorges and climb hills. Its driving shaft just clears the ground and the floor is not over one foot from the track. One curious feature is that so much friction is developed that these engines have to be bathed in water every two or three hours to prevent overheating. A queer sight, to see a railway engine taking its bath. In fifty miles the road ascends 7,500 feet, or 150 feet to the mile. At one place the road rises 500 feet without making over five miles headway. The trains are short and easily make a half-curve in 250 or a complete curve in 500 feet. When the grade is so sharp that this cannot be done, then the difficulty is overcome by a series of Z's. At least half a dozen of these Z's

are made in ascending the Himalayas. And now comes another strange fact. These mountains are cultivated from bottem to top and densely populated. Everywhere it is tea, tea, tea. These tea plantations hang upon the eyebrows of those awful gorges. It is wonderful how this plant grows in such inaccessible places. As these mountains are the dividing line between India and China the coolies are more like Chinese than Hindoos. In fact, there are few Hindoos here at all. They are a deteriorated race and dwell in the plains and work in heat and sand. The mountaineers are fine looking fellows and all

born fighters. The English recruit their best troops in Nepaul and vicinity. From where I am writing this letter we look over in Thibet and a large portion of the natives of Darjeeling are Thibetans. I should like to linger on the magnificence of these mountains and of the glorious peaks Kinchinjunga and Everest, whose white shoulders are far above the clouds. I should like to be able to paint the colors of sunset and sunrise upon their inaccessiole heights, but all one can do in the mighty and awful presence of the Himalayas is to keep silence and to wonder.

A VISIT TO A TEA FARM

Tea requires three things: Fat soil, heavy rains and hot sun. Strange to say, this Himalayan crest furnishes them all, The soil originally supported and still supports in its forest portions very heavy timber. To my inquiry: "Do you not, in the process of time, have to use manures?" the reply was "No, for it would spoil the tea. When the land is worn out we must go elsewhere." To my great surprise plants forty years old still grew excellent teas. From the car window a tea farm fine quality, and that as a fattening agent looks much like a well-hoed potato patch, but closer inspection shows the difference. The tea plant is a almost thirty inches stocks are often two inches in diameter. and if left to grow wild would run up ten feet, but they are severely clipped, and so make a thick mass of intensely green foliage. None of the old leaves are used. Each spring the trailers are severely pruned, and the tea of commerce is the newly grown leaves and fresh buds upon the clipped branch. "Two leaves and a bud" is the ket factory, and at Knoxville large hat and | rule for picking. This is done three times a year, from April to November, when the season closes. The bushes are kept permany are visiting the peach belt with a feetly free from all weeds and insects, and are "hilled up" with a hoe just as we in Indiana "hill" cabbages and other vegetables. One thousand acres is a good-sized "tea garden," and such an estate would employ 1,000 coolies, of whom 200 or 300 would be men for the rough work and the remainder women' and children, these last being preferred on account of their lighter touch, for tea is a very delicate plant and must be made up into the article of commerce within twenty-four hours after it is plucked. The machinery with which to do this is very costly, as much so as that to manufacture sugar. If the ten is plucked in the afternoon it requires a great deal of night work, else it will spoil. The coolies who work a tea garden are a class by themselves, and their hiring and management are all regulated by law. They are by no means the heathen which we think they are, and require to be fairly and liberally treated to get the best results. Their children are very bright and handsome, and begin work in the fields as early as six years and keep at it for life. The wonder of it is that upon the tremendous gorges of these gigantic mountains some of the best tea in the world is grown. You look down 5,000 feet, and each side of the ravine (with a roaring torrent at the bottom) is covered with this beautiful plant. I am sorry to say that this, as well as the indigo industry, is quite depressed at present, to the great detriment of India.

D. P. BALDWIN. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by millions at mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates che bowels, and is the best renedy for diarrhee whether arising from teething or other cause For sale by druggists in every part of the world Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothin Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

A voice from the cemetery. One-fifth of the graves in every cemetery are the last homes of the victims of consumption, and yet there is no disease which terminates in consumption that may not be cured with Hale's Honey of Horshound and Tar. Is not this a fact worth remembering? Sold by Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.